

19.0619
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
Vol. 63, pp. 171-174
JAN 2 - 1951
NATIONAL MUSEUM

December 29, 1950

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

ADDITIONAL FORMS OF BIRDS FROM THE REPUBLICS OF
PANAMA AND COLOMBIA

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The subspecies described here have been separated during study of recently made collections in the areas indicated. The Colombian form is from the work of M. A. Carriker, Jr. The two races from Panamá were secured by the writer and W. M. Perrygo.

FAMILY TINAMIDAE

Crypturellus saltuarius, sp. nov.

Characters.—Generally similar to *Crypturellus kerriae* (Chapman¹), but decidedly paler in color throughout; forepart of the crown dusky neutral gray (not black as in *kerriae*), merging into dull brown behind the center; dorsal surface, except the tail and upper tail coverts, duller brown, less rufescent; decidedly paler below, more buffy, less rufescent; grayish band on breast distinct; sides of head and neck bright brown (not blackish).

Description.—Type, male, U. S. Nat. Mus., Cat. no. 372,312, Ayacucho, elevation 500 feet, 25 kilometers east of La Gloria, Magdalena, Colombia, collected June 9, 1943, by M. A. Carriker, Jr. (orig. no. 4,245). Anterior half of crown deep neutral gray; lores hair brown; sides of crown in superciliary area drab; space in front of eye cinnamon, changing to sayal brown on sides of head and behind eye, the brown color extending indistinctly as a narrow line around the margin of the upper eyelid; a poorly defined malar stripe of sayal brown; auricular patch bone brown; hindneck warm sepia, changing to cinnamon brown on the sides of the neck, where those feathers adjacent to the malar stripe are tipped indistinctly with sayal brown; upper back Vandyke brown, the feathers of the lower portion with indistinct frecklings of dark neutral gray, perceivable only on close scrutiny; lower back warm sepia, the feathers with subterminal bands of dull black and faint tips of verona brown, the black bands becoming progressively heavier over the rump to the upper tail coverts, with cross bands of pinkish buff; tail verona brown edged irregularly with black and pinkish buff; wing coverts dull black, with irregular bands of pinkish buff or light buff; tertials snuff brown, banded and blotched heavily with black; primaries and secondaries fuscous, the secondaries and innermost primaries with partial bars of pinkish buff on outer webs; the primaries edged centrally on the outer web, and tipped indistinctly, with cinnamon buff, except on the three outermost, where only the tipping, reduced in extent, is found; throat and upper foreneck white; lower foreneck mouse gray, with an

¹*Crypturus kerriae* Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 34, December 30, 1915, p. 636 (Baudó, Chocó, Colombia).

overwash of clay color that becomes stronger over the upper breast, becoming dull cinnamon-buff on the upper breast; sides of breast bister; center of abdomen dull white; sides, flanks and tibiae pinkish buff, the whole barred with dull black, the bars much heavier laterally; under tail coverts cinnamon buff, with heavy, irregular markings of black; under wing coverts centrally pale mouse gray, externally, including the bend of the wing, deep mouse gray; axillars mouse gray. Maxilla blackish brown, becoming olive-brown on the tomium; mandible ivory yellow, becoming olive-brown on the tomium; tarsus deep olive-buff, toes cream-buff (from dried skin).

Measurements.—Male, type, wing 154.2, tail 45.7, culmen from base 26.8, tarsus 45.4 mm.

Range.—Known only from the type locality, Ayacucho, in the hill country at the northwestern base of the Sierra de Ocaña, Departamento de Magdalena, Colombia.

Remarks.—This tinamou, represented only by the type, is one of the most interesting finds in the ornithological exploration of this area. It is completely distinct from any other, being closest to *Crypturellus kerriæ* of the Baudó region of northwestern Colombia.

The type specimen of *C. kerriæ*, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Cat. No. 123,204, is a female from Baudó, Chocó, collected at an elevation of 2,500 feet, July 3, 1912, by Mrs. E. L. Kerr (orig. no. 98). The bird is not quite fully adult, as the feathers of the upper foreneck and sides of the neck appear soft, with indistinct bars, while the white of the throat seems to be only partly developed, being restricted to the median line. It measures as follows: Wing 157.0, tail 35.3, culmen from base 29.2, tarsus 53.2 mm. Another specimen, a male in the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, an adult, is likewise very dark in color, especially on the head where the crown is completely black. The dark body color in this bird largely obscures the pattern markings found usually on the posterior parts of the body. This bird, examined through the courtesy of R. M. de Schauensee, has the following measurements: Wing 165, tail 45.8, culmen from base 28.0, tarsus 56.4 mm.

Family COLUMBIDAE

Geotrygon goldmani oreas subsp. nov.

Characters.—Similar to *Geotrygon goldmani goldmani* Nelson,² but darker, especially on foreneck, breast and dorsal surface; foreneck and breast decidedly darker gray; upper abdomen darker; brown of crown, hindneck, wings, tail, rump and upper tail coverts darker, more chocolate; interscapular area darker, more purplish.

Description.—Type, U. S. N. M., Cat. no. 423,145, male, 1250 feet altitude, above Quebrada Cauchero, Cerro Chucantí, Serranía de Majé, eastern Provincia de Panamá, Panamá, collected March 18, 1950, by A. Wetmore and W. M. Perrygo (orig. no. 15,791). Forehead hazel, changing gradually to dark chestnut at the center of the crown, this color

²*Geotrygon goldmani* Nelson, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 3, September 27, 1912, p. 2 (5,000 feet elevation at head of Río Límon, Mt. Pirri, Darién, Panamá).

becoming chestnut and continuing back over the hindneck, anteriorly shading to pinkish buff above the bare loreal space; malar region and a broad stripe extending back over auricular region to the posterior end of the head pinkish buff shaded with cinnamon buff; a very narrow line of dusky neutral gray above and below the bare lores; and a slight mixture of neutral gray over the auricular region; a mark of dull black beginning as a narrow line at the base of the bare mandibular ramus, broadening immediately, and extending as a broad stripe to the posterior margin of the head; interscapular region slate-violet no. 1, each feather with the concealed portion and an indistinct terminal edge carob brown; tertials, back, rump and upper tail coverts carob brown; wing coverts chestnut brown, the ends of the greater coverts changing to hazel with a narrow subterminal bar of blackish slate; primaries and concealed areas of secondaries chaetura black, the outer webs of the secondaries cinnamon-brown, with an outer edging of ochraceous-tawny; middle rectrices and outer webs of others carob brown, the concealed portions of the lateral ones deep to dark neutral gray; throat and upper foreneck white, changing rather abruptly to light neutral gray on lower foreneck, which in turn becomes neutral gray and deep neutral gray on the breast; upper abdomen pale mouse gray; center of lower abdomen whitish; sides bister; flanks mouse gray, tipped with sepia anteriorly, and with pale drab-gray distally; under tail coverts mouse gray, edged terminally with pale drab-gray; under wing coverts dark to blackish mouse gray. Bill dull black; tarsus and toes Hay's brown (from dried skin).

Measurements.—Type, male adult, wing 138.2, tail 85.8, culmen from base 15.4, tarsus 40.5 mm.

Range.—Known only from the lower slopes of Cerro Chucantí, in the eastern end of the Serranía de Majé, eastern Panamá.

Remarks.—At the present time Goldman's Quail-dove is one of the least known species of its group, so that it was of particular interest in the field season of 1950 to secure one in the little-known interior of the extreme eastern section of the Province of Panamá. On comparison with the seven skins of the species in the original series from Cerro Pirri and Cana in the U. S. National Museum, it was evident at a glance that the specimen from the isolated Serranía de Majé was decidedly darker, a difference that was borne out fully on check with four skins in the American Museum of Natural History from Mt. Tarcareuna on the boundary between Colombia and Darién, and with two in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia from Mt. Sapo back of Garachiné. The separation is so definite that description of a new form seems fully warranted though only a single skin is available. The bird seems to be rare, and the one secured was the only one seen. It was found on the ground in heavy forest near the crest of a high ridge.

While it has been customary in recent years to separate the quail-doves into two generic groups, *Oreopeleia* and *Geotrygon*, this does not seem justified. The only pertinent structural difference on which the two might be maintained apart from one another is found in the slightly stiffened, somewhat elongated feathers on the forehead of *Geotrygon versicolor* (Lafresnaye), type of *Geotrygon*. This is too slight a basis for generic separation; other characters that have been alleged do not hold.

Family CYCLARHIDAE

Cyclarhis gujanensis flavens subsp. nov.

Characters.—Similar to *Cyclarhis gujanensis perrygoi* Wetmore³, but with yellow of undersurface brighter and more extensive posteriorly, covering most of the abdomen; upper surface brighter green; crown grayer, less brownish.

Description.—Type, U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 423,915, male, from Chimán (Punta Madroño), Province of Panamá, Panamá, taken March 31, 1950, by A. Wetmore and W. M. Perrygo (orig. no. 16,047). Crown and hind-neck neutral gray; sides of head below eye, including auricular and malar regions, light neutral gray; scanty feathers on lores pallid neutral gray; broad superciliary extending from posterior margin of crown to nostril (the stripe on either side nearly united on the forehead), and a line on the lower eyelid, russet; back, rump, upper tail coverts and wing coverts serpentine green; secondaries and primaries with inner webs dark mouse gray, and outer webs serpentine green, becoming Roman green distally; rectrices olive-citrine, with a faint edging of yellowish citrine; foreneck, breast, sides, and upper abdomen between lemon chrome and lemon yellow; sides of upper breast washed with pyrite yellow; chin dull white; small area in center of abdomen white; under wing coverts pale lemon yellow; under surface of inner webs of remiges picric yellow anteriorly, changing to Martius yellow distally; flanks and under tail coverts pale lemon yellow. Maxilla snuff brown, becoming bister on the line of the culmen; tip of mandible drab-gray, rest plumbeous black; tarsus, toes and claws dull army brown (from dried skin).

Measurements.—Males (3 specimens), wing 69.2-73.8 (70.0), tail 49.0-52.3 (50.9), culmen from base 17.7-18.5 (18.1), tarsus 20.5-23.2 (21.7) mm.

Female (1 specimen), wing 66.0, tail 53.2, culmen from base 17.3, tarsus 21.1 mm.

Type (male), wing 73.8, tail 51.6, culmen from base 18.5, tarsus 21.6 mm.

Range.—Known from coastal area of eastern Province of Panamá, Panamá (specimens from Chimán and Majé).

Remarks.—In the course of field work in eastern Panamá in the dry season of 1950 I was fortunate in securing specimens of the pepper-shrike, which on examination prove to represent an unrecognized form. The birds were found in small numbers in thickets back of the beach at the mouth of Río Majé, and at the mouth of the Río Chimán, near Punta Madroño opposite Chimán, these localities being on the coast of the eastern part of the Province of Panamá a short distance from the western boundary of Darién. It is probable that the birds that I recorded in 1949 at Chepo on the lower Río Mamoní are this race⁴, and it is practically certain that this is the form obtained in 1941 at Garachiné by the Fifth George Vanderbilt Expedition⁵.

³*Cyclarhis gujanensis perrygoi* Wetmore, Prof. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 63, May 25, 1950, p. 61. (Ciénaga Macana, near El Rincón, Province of Herrera, Panamá).

⁴See Wetmore, l.c., p. 62.

⁵See Bond and de Schauensee, Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, Mon. no. 6, 1944, p. 40.